

ABOUT THOSE PRICES

The usual Democratic bugaboo about American manufactures being sold at lower prices abroad is again in full blast, but what of it? Admitting, for the sake of argument, the whole charge, what does it amount to? Who has suffered? Not the American wage earner, because there is no instance on record of any American manufacturer having asked his work people to accept less wages on that portion of his output which he is compelled to sell at lower prices abroad than at home because of the pauper-paid labor made goods with which he has to compete in foreign countries. Inasmuch as the American wage earner has not suffered, it follows that neither the farmer, the storekeeper, the house owner, nor any of those whose welfare depends on the wages of the wage earner have suffered.

Supposing, also for the sake of argument, that it was made compulsory by law, or even by tariff reduction, that nothing of American manufacture should be sold for more money at home than what can be got for it abroad, competing against the cheap labor referred to, what would be the result? Would not the American wage earner be obliged to accept lower wages, not only on what of his make he sold abroad, but on all the output of his brain and hands? More, than that, would he not see the call for his labor reduced, as it is notorious that goods made in cheap labor countries are offered and pushed for sale in the mighty market of the United States at even lower prices than in the country of their manufacture and other countries?

But say the Democrats, the American people as a whole are suffering because an American sewing machine, for instance, has been, or can be, bought for less money in London than in New York. Presuming that to be so, what of it? The American workman who made that machine has been paid the same wages for making it as he was paid for making the one which was sold in New York. Consequently he has had money enough to buy his flour, a barrel, instead of a pound, as in 1892-1895, and the American farmer has thus been able to give his hard working wife the money to buy a sewing machine and thus lighten her cares. Her purchase of that machine leaves room for another to be made, and the American sewing machine maker gets his wages over again. So it goes on, on endless chain, benefiting somebody as each and every link is paid out. What is true of the sewing machine is true of every other line of American manufactures which finds a market abroad. The larger the factory product the larger the weekly payroll, and the larger demand in every line of American effort.

As the New York "Sun" recently said editorially: "The census of 1900 reports that 29,000,000 of the people of the United States are engaged in useful occupations. Upon that basis, the number so engaged to-day is probably about 32,000,000. These figures include the 7,900,000 factory workers, as also citizens of all ranks. Does it not follow that if we open a free prices door this Nation of workers for pay will suffer, not alone in any one particular line, but in all lines? True, our natural resources are gigantic. But it is the busy factory, and the busy factory alone which creates and continues our immense home market for those resources. The issue is clear. The only way to make our manufactures sell as cheaply at home as some of our surplus is sold abroad is to remove the protective features of our tariff. This is the free prices door we are asked to open. Would it not be folly, nay, madness, to open such a door and thus imperil the wages of not only 32,000,000 people, but also of the at least 32,000,000 more of women children, aged and infirm dependent upon them?"

If we export \$500,000,000 worth of manufactures yearly (we did export \$452,000,000 worth of manufactures in 1904, fiscal year) the labor gets about \$400,000,000 of the proceeds. This comes to him for direct manufacture, transportation, machinery and tool making, clerical work, in every process, coming and going from the raw material to the gold dollar's worth as by the foreigners for these exports. The farmer benefits by selling his produce at home at profitable prices. The manufacturer benefits by disposing of that surplus of his stock which he cannot sell at home. If he did not so sell, that surplus he would not gain or retain new foreign markets. If he did not make so many goods those he did make would cost to manufacture (quantity tells every time) and the home consumer would have to pay still higher prices.

All the foregoing is on the assumption that our sale abroad at lower prices form, as the Democrats say, a large part of our exports of manufactures. That "large part" is purely a surmise. Not a single specification has been submitted by them to prove it. On the other hand the evidence taken by our recent Industrial Commission did not show that we were



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

selling at lower prices abroad than one-third of one per cent. of our total manufactures. The figures are \$4,000,000 out of \$13,000,000,000, or 30 cents of each \$1,000 worth. This was threshed out and stated by the writer in the columns of the "Sun" during the Congressional campaign of 1902. It has not been, and cannot be, disproved.

Whether sold at lower prices abroad or not, does it not mean everything to all American workers for pay that our export of manufactures in 1904 was \$452,000,000 against \$228,000,000 in 1896 (low tariff's best year for export of manufactures) an increase of \$224,000,000, or nearly 100 per cent. more. Of this extra \$224,000,000, no matter whether the exports brought full prices on only 90 per cent., the American workers for pay got fully \$150,000,000 more than Mr. Cleveland and his factory-closing, starvation tariff was able to give them in even their best year.

As the Philadelphia North American said on September 30, 1904, quoting Mr. T. J. Macpherson of Edinburgh: "While our exports of manufactured goods have fallen, our imports of manufactured articles have increased by 50 per cent., 50,000,000 sovereigns (\$250,000,000). No wonder our paupers are increasing! Sure, we, not even our Free-Traders, do not want to do anything which will render it necessary or possible for any American employer of labor to make any such paralyzing confession. On the contrary our record of exported manufactures in 1904 shows the following detail of increase over 1894 (low tariff):

Increases.	
Agricultural implements	\$17,750,000
Carriages, cars, etc.	7,500,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	7,000,000
Glass and glassware	1,000,000
India rubber manufactures	3,000,000
Scientific apparatus	\$8,000,000
Builders' hardware	9,000,000
Electrical machinery	5,500,000
Typewriters	4,500,000
Engines and boilers	6,500,000
Boots and shoes	6,500,000
Musical instruments	1,300,000
Paper, and manufactures of	5,500,000
Wood manufactures	24,000,000

and so on through a very long list. How much "lower prices at home" would it take to compensate the American voter for his loss in wages if American factories were not enabled by Protection, even with higher prices at home, to do this increased and increasing export of American manufactures?

WALTER J. BALLARD.
Schenectady, N. Y.

LOCOMOTIVES RACE.

One Propelled by Electricity Develops the Greatest Speed.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The big electrical locomotive built for the New York Central Railway Company was taken out to the Hoffmans four-mile race course, equipped with the third rail yesterday, and without coaches attained a speed of 70 miles an hour.

With eight coaches, the locomotive reached a speed of 55 miles an hour. In 63 seconds after the lever had reached the first notch on the controller in starting the indicator showed that the machine had attained a speed of 30 miles an hour and increased at the rate of five miles every 30 seconds. In a race with a New York Central limited on a second track at this point the electric locomotive easily beat the steam-propelled train on the four-mile run.

No limit to quality but limit to price. Dorothy Dodd shoe for women. Dorothy Dodd shoe for women. C. B. Highland. x land.

COUPON FOR GUESSING CONTEST.

Editors West Virginian:

My guess is that the winning candidate for President will be and that he will receive votes.

As additional guesses in accordance with your offer, I give the following:

Second guess, votes.
Third guess, votes.
Fourth guess, votes.
Very truly,

The West Virginian Job Department.

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One dollar opens a Savings account.

We loan you the safe. We keep the key.

Savings accounts draw four per cent. interest, same being compounded semi-annually.

Call and get a safe. It will help you save.

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Office rooms, 322½ Main Street.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PASSENGER trains will arrive at and depart from Fairmont on the following schedule on and after May 22d, 1904.

WEST BOUND.	
No. 7.—Chicago Express.	4:24 A. M.
No. 6.—Wheeling Accommodation.	7:47 A. M.
No. 55.—Wheeling & Cincinnati Express.	7:20 P. M.
No. 71.—Wheeling Accommodation.	1:36 P. M.
EAST BOUND.	
No. 8.—New York, Baltimore and Washington Express.	3:25 A. M.
No. 72.—Grafton Accom'n	10:53 A. M.
No. 46.—New York, Baltimore and Washington Express.	1:48 P. M.
No. 4.—Grafton Accom'n	8:38 P. M.

F. M. AND P. BRANCH.

ARRIVES.
No. 50.—Pittsburg Accom'n 1:00 P. M.
No. 4.—Pittsburg Accom'n 9:55 P. M.

DEPARTS.
No. 3.—Pittsburg Accom'n 7:50 A. M.
No. 51.—Connellsville Accom'n 2:10 P. M.
No. 69 leaves daily for Morgantown at 9:05 P. M. No. 62 arrives from Morgantown at 8:55 A. M., daily except Sunday; at 8:00 A. M. Sunday only.

MONONGAH DIVISION.
No. 5.—Arrives at Fairmont 5:35 P. M.
No. 1.—Arrives at Fairmont 12:10 P. M.
No. 3.—Arrives at Fairmont 7:45 A. M.
No. 2.—Leaves Fairmont 7:10 A. M.
No. 6.—Leaves Fairmont 1:53 P. M.
No. 4.—Leaves Fairmont 9:55 P. M.

All trains are daily except Nos. 3 and 4 on the F. M. and P. branch, which are daily except Sunday.

For sleeping car reservations and information concerning tickets and rates, consult T. B. HENDERSON Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Cheap Excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair Every Wednesday In August, September and October—Only \$13.00 Round Trip From Fairmont.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains. Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on ticket agent for time of train and full information.

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FAIRMONT, W. VA.

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J. S. HAYDEN, Vice President.

WALTON MILLER, Cashier.

Capital, \$150,000.00.

Undivided Profits, \$160,000.00.

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J. E. Watson,

M. L. Hutchinson, F. E. Nichols.

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The First National Bank of Fairmont, W. Va.

Capital Stock, - \$100,000.00.

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Hon. A. B. FLEMING, Vice President.

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Organized as National Bank in 1866.

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Interest paid on time deposits. Vault is free to customers for private boxes and papers.

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CORNER

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Rooms with bath.

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J. L. INGRAM,

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BRYAN'S VIEW OF NOMINATION.

"I have nothing to take back, I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. * * * The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods."—William Jennings Bryan, in "The Commoner," July 13, 1904.

Croquet is a pleasant pastime. Procure a set at J. L. Hall's hardware store.